

















### MINING SUMMARY.

**MINING BUY**  
**GOLD**

last monthly su

The second reading of the Bill to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council by the introduction of the elective element, has been moved, and the debate on the measure postponed.

For several years past an attempt has been made to carry a Matrimonial Causes Bill. The object of the supporters of the measure was to go beyond the English statute and to give to the wife precisely the same status as that accorded to the husband in regard to divorce. The bill has several times been introduced, and has been amended by the Council, so as to lead to its abandonment. The bill introduced by Mr. Hume was amended in like manner by the Upper House, who again brought it into conformity with the

When from the sinking have been taken out of the mine, the depth work became more expensive than before. The work will be borne by an ordinary copartnership of working men and miners. In the Grenfell Consols Company, the work on the ground and stoping over the north and south veins, the drives are still continued, and gold is plainly to be seen at the surface in all the faces. The battery is constantly at work. On the 1st day, 140 tons having been crushed, 100 ounces and 68 ounces of gold were obtained from the amalgam taken from the plates. In the afternoon, 100 tons of G. M. Co. the stone now being raised looking rather remarkably good, and in Young O'Brien's the work of the prospectors' claim is looking first-class, the stone being rather quite equal if not superior to that lately taken from the crushed. No. 1 South are also raising good stone.

his remarks gave as the average during the past six months) it would almost seem from the successive graduations that the intrinsic value of our ore has been sensibly falling off. The first year was 188, the second year 194. With these facts before the directors, and a diminished value of copper in London, what justification had they for paying on the 1st October the final 5% of the July dividend, when the share was at 32-100 of the company's funds, and which would only be a bonus for the present half year? To say that this only discredited the prospects of the shareholders "is a mere guess, and a very poor answer to those who, like myself, brought upon the strength of the July report, and the opinion of the public as unmistakably as it was, possible to do."

The Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. W. G. Webb, left the Chamber on Friday, 7th instant, for the Hunter, where he will be attending to business until Monday, 9th instant.

agreement of the Bands of Hope; such committee to consist of all Wesleyan ministers in the city and suburbs and of all Wesleyan lay members of the city and suburbs, who shall be members of the Wesleyan Church, to be elected at the annual conference.

Such communication was received by the Victorian Government at the mail from the London authorities, and the steps taken to prevent persons sent out from these colonies in charge of shipments of hares becoming burthened with the cost of their return passage. A bill was passed dealing with the subject, but as it did not do so satisfactorily, an amendment Act of a more stringent nature was passed in 1873, and in 1874.

It provides that in case any European arriving from the colony in charge of hares, or other animals, is found to be carrying any of the same, or if he cannot be found, the agent to whom the ship is

[illegible][illegible]



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.  
*The Agent-General.*—It was resolved in Committee of the Whole, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, that it was expedient to introduce a Bill to regulate the office and duties of the London Agent-General.

temporarily absent from the

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.**  
*Charitable Institutions.*—Captain OSLOW moved an address to his Excellency proposing that he should appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the working and management of the charitable institutions of the colony, and more particularly the Sydney Infirmary and the Sydney Schools. The hon. member anticipated the concurrence of the Government in the motion, and made remarks made by the Colonial Secretary, when the Estimates for the Sydney Infirmary were under consideration. Captain OSLOW believed that the condition of their charitable institutions was such that a Royal Commission could, without incurring much expense, furnish valuable information on the question of whether they were not carrying their share of the burden of the colony too injurious to the community. He dwelt upon the fact that the home influence for children reared by the State, and said it had been found in other countries that children of this class were afterwards circumstanced largely to the detriment of the State, and that the Government recruited the ranks of crime. He then moved a resolution to appoint a commission to report on the boarding-out system for children which had been introduced in Victoria and New South Wales, and apparently with advantage.—Mr. ROBERTS, in reply, said that the Government had no objection to the resolution only affirmed what the Government was desirous of doing.—Mr. FORSTER objected on the ground that the questions which it was to consider were not of a legislative character.—Captain OSLOW replied, and the resolution was put and agreed to.

**Statute Statutes.**—Mr. BUTLER moved the second reading of the Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill, which he explained would repeal wholly or in part about eighty statutes, some of which extended as far back as the reign of Edward VI.

*Amendments on the Divorce Bill.*—The House then went into committee to consider the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Matrimonial Causes Bill.—Mr. FOSTER disapproved of the omission of clause 13 of the original bill and the substitution in its stead of clause 22, whereby the equality of the wife with the husband in respect of legal rights for dissolution of marriage was revived. He moved, as an amendment, that the committee disagree with the alteration in question.—After a long debate the committee agreed on division to the retention of clause 22, by 16 to 15, and its insertion in place of the original clause was carried by 19 to 14.

members to form a quorum and proceed with the business, did not attend, and many of them habitually displayed an utter absence of any appreciation of the responsibilities that attached to the positions they occupied. He instanced the want of consideration shown by the Council for the decision of the co-suffragents and the Lower House in the rejection of the bill for the election of members of the Council by the direct mode of constituting the second Chamber than by the election of its members by the permanent residents of the country could be adopted. The introduction of the elective principle would give the members of the Council a more intimate knowledge of resisting the Assembly on occasions which it could not acquire by nomination, and which the Government wished to see it possess. It was in view of the interests of the country, and well desire to abstain from the introduction of a system of the objectionable principle of nemeinism, that the bill was introduced. The hon. gentleman then entered into a statement of the principal provisions of the bill. The bill provided that the Council should be a bill continue to hold their seats as before, in addition to whom 38 members would be elected by twelve electoral provinces, making with the present roll of 81 nominated members a total of 119 members. The Council would be elected for a permanent as opposed to the fleeting population of the country, and the qualification of members would consist of their names being on the Council roll of any province, and the payment of a sum of at least thirty-five rupees. The principle of self-registration for the electors would be adopted. The members returned at the first election would be entitled to hold their seats for the respective terms of six, the period of the term of office of the members of the Council. There was to be a system of rotation

in which he asserted that whether the Council were elected or appointed would depend upon the opinion of the people, and that he was satisfied that no Chamber could be respected unless it were chosen by the whole body of the nation; and that he considered as such the House of Representatives.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the bill. He contended that the Assembly, as at present constituted, was not representative of the people, and that the Legislative Council, in consequence of the inequalities and anomalies of the Electoral Act, under which it was called to elect, and the circumstance that the Appellate Court was composed of members appointed in the power of the Government to close the session at any moment when it might think fit. He contended that the Bill, if passed, would be introduced by the Government in a spirit of challenge to the rejection by the Council of the Budget, and that the question of being taken up with the estimates and grant of money would be demanded. He stated that there was no necessity for the bill at the present time, and that if a bill were so introduced, it would be rejected. He said that it was a good one. He said that the usefulness of the Council had been lessened by the power conferred on the Executive Government, where, when provided for in the Constitution, it was being actually set aside in opposition to the law. He

He With the progress of business in the Council than the number of its members being so small.—Mr. STEWART supported the bill. Mr. HOSKINS opposed it. The bill was then taken up by Mr. LITTLE. It was understood that, although the details of the bill were susceptible of improvement, its leading principles were liberal and progressive, and that it ought to be supported by every member who wished to see an end put to nonresistance. He replied to objections made to the bill, and said he intended to vote for the second reading.—Mr. MACLEAY denied that the House was competent to deal with such a bill, by reason of its own constitution not being a fair representation of the country.—The debate was adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

to consider resolution moved by Mr. ROBERTSON for an address to the Governor, requesting his Excellency would cause to be placed on an additional estimate for 1878 - First, £1021 10s. 1d. the difference between a salary of £1000 and £1500 per annum, from 1877 to 1878, and £2000 per annum, from 1878 to 1879. And second, £560, the difference at the end of salary for the year 1878 for the Agent-General of the colony. - Mr. PARKES was opposed to the first part of the resolution, but would accept the second, as he thought that £1500 per year was not too high a salary for the Agent-General. The resolution was debated at some length. Mr. S. C. BROWN moved the omission of the first part of the resolution, which was negatived by 21 to 19, and the original motion for both sums was carried by 23 to 16.

Report of Proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference,  
held at Sydney, New South Wales, during the months

The Hon. Mr. J. G. Sedgwick, Treasurer.  
The Honorable Julius Vogel, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer.  
The Honorable W. H. Reynolds, Commissioner of Customs.  
On behalf of Queensland—  
The Honorable A. H. Palmer, Colonial Secretary.  
The Honorable J. M. Macleay, Colonial Secretary for Lands.  
On behalf of South Australia—  
The Honorable Sir Henry Ayres, C.M.G., Chief Secretary.  
The Honorable J. H. Balfour, Treasurer.  
On behalf of Tasmania—  
The Honorable F. M. St. John, Treasurer.  
The Honorable J. M. Wilson, President of the Legislative Council.  
On behalf of Victoria—  
The Honorable J. G. Francis, Chief Secretary.  
The Honorable Edward Langton, Treasurer.  
The Honorable J. G. Ward, Colonial Secretary.  
The Honorable F. P. Barry, Colonial Secretary.  
The Conference assembled at the Treasury, Sydney: the first day being held on Wednesday, January 22, and the last on Friday, February 14.  
At the first meeting the Hon. Henry Parkes was unanimously elected President, and Mr. A. C. Budge, Clerk of the Executive Council, was appointed secretary.  
The subjects discussed by the Conference were the following:—  
1.—THE GALLS POSTAL SERVICE.

(6.) That Cockburn Sound, in Western Australia, be substituted for King George's Sound as a port of call for the ocean mail steamers, provided arrangements can be made for private matters, delay, or increase of cost of the service.

(7.) That the ocean mail steamers call at Glenelg, South Australia, instead of Melbourne, Victoria.

During the discussion a resolution was passed that if, during the sittings of the Conference, the representatives of New South Wales concurred in the action of the Conference with regard to the substitution of Cockburn Sound for King George's Sound, the matter should be left to the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. New South Wales, however, refusing to concur, and protesting against the termination of the Conference, the meeting was dissolved, to the regret of the service to remain with Victoria alone.

The decision that the terminus be at Melbourne was arrived at by the following vote:—

Mr. Macleay	1	Mr. Gillin	1	Mr. Rylands	1	Inner	1
Mr. Macleay	1	Mr. Gillin	1	Mr. Rylands	1	Inner	1

vision that the terminus be at Melbourne. Upon this, Messrs. Parkes and Samuel, on behalf of New South Wales, lodged a protest, which, together with memoranda on the same subject by the representatives of Victoria and New Zealand, will be found in the Minutes of Proceedings.

II.—THE TORRES STRAITS SERVICE.

A resolution was adopted in favour of the establishment of a Mail Service between Singapore, Port Darwin,

...the cost to be divided between all the colonies in proportion to the number of letters they dispatch by this

(3) That after 31st March, 1874, no captain or vessel be permitted to have a box or bag for the reception of letters up to the time of sailing, provided such letters are sufficiently stamped, and also bear the latest-date stamp; such letters to be delivered without extra charge to the consular authorities of the colonies to which they are addressed.

(4) That messages for New Zealand and Western Australia be received at all Australian stations, the proper charge being made for their transmission to the port or place from which they are to be posted, and *vice versa* with regard to stations in New Zealand and Western Australia to the telegraph operator at any port in Australia; and that arrangements should be made for the collection of telegraph charges on all such messages.

and Australia, the Imperial Government be requested to aid with the colonies in a temporary subsidy not exceeding £250,000 per annum, for the purpose of securing that object, and that the Government of the United Kingdom be requested to take the necessary steps to give effect to the above recommendation;" on which question the numbers for and against were equal.

A resolution was also proposed in reference to the *Union*.—"That, in addition, a true Press message of fifty words per day from London to Australia be furnished," which was negatived.

VI.—INTER-COLONIAL COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.  
RECIPROCITY.

The Conference, after duly considering Lord Kimberley's despatch of April 10, 1872, and the other correspondence on the subject, resolved to send a memorial to the Secretary of State, in support of the claims of the Australian colonies, and adopted a memorial in favour of the removal of the restric-

of any part of Australasia, upon terms of which they may mutually agree.

There is no doubt that the Australasian colonies, similar to the British colonies, have been in the habit of sending representatives to the Imperial Conference, but as yet they have not yet arrived when an independent Board, possessing executive functions, could be advantageously appointed. It is suggested that the representatives of the principal maritime officers of the several colonies should meet in conference to consider the whole of the subject of the proposed Board, and to report to their respective Governments as to their efficiency and economical management; also, whether new vessels were required, and the what proportion of the total tonnage would be required for the several lightages along the coast. The report of the committee was adopted by the Conference, and several independent motions on the subject of the proposed Board were put and carried. The Governments for their payment, were then withdrawn, in order that they might be referred to the proposed Nautical Almanac Office, and the Conference adjourned. It is to be feared that the effect that the risk to life and property occasioned by the existence of dangerous groups of islands, and reefs, and shoals, in the Pacific Ocean, and the Cook Islands, southward of New Zealand, rendered the erection and maintenance of a Light-house in that vicinity of paramount importance, and that the Imperial Government, and to the several colonial Governments, to contribute to the expense of such light in proportion to the population of each colony, and to the shipping in Great Britain, and in each colony deriving benefit from the same.

**X.—AUSTRALASIAN WISKS.**

In consequence of the Treaty with France, which limits

**XII.—TRAFFIC FUNDS.**  
The Conference adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that Her Majesty's Government should be pleased to establish a fund for the benefit of the United Kingdom to invest trust funds in Colonial Government securities.

**XIII.—RAPIES FOR DISTRESSED SHAMAT AT BOMBAY.**  
It was decided by the Conference that the various colonies should contribute to the maintenance of Shamats, in proportion to their population, to take the place of the Shamats, and that an application be made to the Imperial Government to continue their present subscription to the said Shamats. It was also undertaken to defray one-third of the total cost.

**XIV.—DISEASES IN STOCK.**  
The Conference having taken into consideration the great damage to which the colonies are exposed by the importation of animals from countries in which infectious

Several other questions were discussed by the Conference, on which no definitive action was taken.

HENRY PARKES,  
Colonial Secretary,  
SAUL SAMUEL,  
New South

JULIUS VOGEL,

**FRED. P. BARLEE**, Treasurer,  
Colonial Treasurer, Western Australia.  
The Treasury, Sydney, 14th February, 1873.

**MEMORANDUM OF THE SUZ MAIL SERVICE.**  
Mr. P. Barlee, I send in a protest by himself and his  
Associates against the protest which the Colonial Treasurer  
submitted at the decision referred to in the above Report.  
Protest.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the Government of  
South Wales, who were present in this Conference, having  
been informed that the resolution adopted by a majority  
of the 27th January do desire to record our protest against the  
trade in which the Conference has decided that the termina-  
tion of all service was the best, and Point de Galle shall be  
abolished.

1. Because the Gallie service is the premier Australian service.

10th. Because New South Wales and Europe is separated on the basis of the ship of the mail service, and it would be unjust, in requiring the passengers to be greater for the delay to be on themselves as required at the house.

11th. Because on single ground in a federal character, advanced the principle of the ship of the mail has been stated in support of the mail ship stopping at Melbourne.

12th. Because the support offered by the Imperial Government to the railway is to give any pre-emptive advantages to the south-western line apart from the fact that the railway is to be used to subsidise the general ambition of any one of them from the proper objects of a public service.

13th. Because the railway is to be used in relation to the New South Wales, because important, immediate advantages, by being the first colonies which the steamers reach and the last from which they depart, and the fact that the railway is to be used for the purpose of the New South Wales for the purpose of the railway.

14th. Because the geographical disadvantage to which New South Wales is subjected, this is a disadvantage to the railway, aggravated by the fact that the ship of the mail is to be used for the purpose of the railway.

[illegible]

Mr. Langton laid before the Conference a paper embodying the results of the Victorian Bazaar, which is as follows:

[illegible]

6th February, 1873.

The following is the Address to the Crown, in which the late Earl Walsley's Government protested against the decision of the Conference in respect to the Suez Postal Route, passed in the Assembly on Wednesday, the complete details of which are found in the Standard of the 29th January.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

May it please your Majesty—

We, your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, the members of the Government of Great Britain and of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, are desirous of conveying to your most Gracious Majesty, the following expressions of our sincere sympathy with the efforts of the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, for the conveyance of the mails to the East Indies, by the shortest route, and the most certain and rapid mode, viz. Point de Galle, after the expiration of the existing mail contract.

We, your Majesty's Government, desire to convey the mails between England and Galle in both directions, until the 31st

We can view this decision as one arrived at on the basis of the question before the Conference. It has not been shown that the mails in the case of any other colony would more rapidly or safely delivered by the proposed change, and the interests of New South Wales in the mail service would seriously be injured.

We approach your Most Gracious Majesty with the expressions of our entire confidence in the wisdom and justice that guide your Majesty's counsels, and an earnest hope that a decision in this matter would prevent the people of New South Wales from parting with their property for the purpose of obtaining a

THE SUEZ MAIL ROUTE

After the Conference had decided, Mr. MELLISH and Mr. SAMUEL handed in their protest, and as a counterblast to that, Messrs. MANTON and LANGTON came out with the following reasons on the other side, a copy of which will be found at length in the next minutes. It may be as well to give a notice at these reasons, as peradventure some

The second reason is that time will be saved if the coal is taken in at the Sound. The saving on this score would be very slight, and of very little importance is attached to it, it could be easily well secured by taking in at Melbourne if it were considered necessary to continue the voyage to Sydney.

The third reason is, that an average saving of twelve hours will be effected by avoiding the detour in Hobson's Bay, at present necessary for the discharge of cargo and the transhipment of mails. To this it is quite sufficient to answer

The delay in question does not affect Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand. It can only be serious to N.S. Wales and Queensland. If they refuse to complain they would be entitled to be paid, but if they are silent it is not for Victoria to champion their wrongs.

The fourth and fifth reasons are that an inland delivery of mails between Melbourne and Sydney can be effected more quickly than by sea, and that the continuous extension of railways in both colonies will be increasingly in favour of land mail. Suppose this to be admitted

...Louise, and be then used as an argu-  
ment in support of the choice of the

and that when that is attended to, incidental matters must be left to one or the other of the parties. However, we get the immense advantage of getting to the geographical position of getting it there two days earlier than New South Wales, and having four days in which to reply to them. More than once New South Wales has lost the nature of post, and Queensland has frequently been a disadvantage of prime importance. The eighth reason is that New South Wales is in regard to the delivery of letters a specific disadvantage, compared to those countries, such as similar advantages to those conferred on South Australia and Victoria by the telegraphic service. We presume this refers to the delay in the delivery of letters, but the bulk of the letters come and go by the Suez route; and, moreover, these advantages will be enjoyed prospectively wherever the terminus is, so that it is a remark altogether beside the question as to whether the letter is written in Melbourne or Sydney. No. 9 must have been written in ignorance. The point is that, with the terminus at Melbourne, the

we are pretty correct in stating that it would be a loss to the Company of from £20,000 to £22,000, and that the loss would be taken up by the Government. I will go into account in the tender for the contract. Under existing circumstances the maximum economy and profit is to be obtained by having the terminus at Sydney. Circumstances may change in the course of the next few years, and make some other port the most eligible for a terminus, but as matters at present stand it is simply untrue to represent Melbourne as the most economical terminus. To compel a stoppage there would be to tax all the other colonies.

British Government were foolish enough  
to build a still finer dock. But in fact the  
argument is absurd. The other colonies did  
not authorise this dock, neither were they con-  
cerned concerning it, and its existence places  
under no obligation to admit anything  
on its account.

no. 15 is, that by making the terminus at Bourne, the Pacific line will get to Sydney exactly alternating fortnightly mail. But would remain just the same wherever the terminus may be. The adjustment of the time is quite independent of whether the steamer prolongs her journey or not. The sixteenth is that any postal compact be based on mutual concession, and that as Victoria gets the terminus, it will get concession. This is a curious argument used by delegates who have taken an

but little. The last reason is that the Victorian Parliament does not meet till May, and then will not make any agreement unless the terminus is at Bourne, when it will be too late to make a contract to take effect in January. This is only equivalent to saying that the Victorian States came up with their hands tied, and therefore tie the hands of every one else. It will be seen from the above that there is none of the reasons given which is strong enough to bear the conclusion. Nineteen weak reasons are not so good as one strong one.

been dispensed with, but being unsound, ruins all the rest.

Great European and American connections. It is reached also by way of China. It has therefore not only the chance of route, but it has also a chance of being conveyed by a country which is regarded as the message is sent one way or the other, however, dependent upon one line which is covered by an accident or by a single malignancy, as in the case of the communication of the life must be a matter of more or less, and perhaps indefinitely delay our inter- with all the world.

There are also considerations which have moved the reference to enter with a good deal of decision on the part of laying a new cable which shall render us secure, and more improbable those disappoint- and a reliable loss of communication, and the effect of design. In case of hostile relations between England and European States, probably the communication from an enemy would be against the interests of the country, and the effect of this might be immensely more than that a frigate in furtherance of the One person would be probably sufficient to

giving such aid as would be reasonable. The cost of the cost of interpolational lines will be so small that it will be considered to be negligible. There are no doubt as long as they are sufficient to convey the message they will be more precise by being subject to regular changes, and the rate rates. Of course no line can be made to carry a certain number of words per second, but by giving the symbols, and by quickness of manipulation, much may be done. No appreciable time is required to carry a word. The famous instrument by which distance is measured by time also is used in the transmission of a message. But it must require great experience to calculate its utmost speed a machine of such complexity. The limit, however, must soon be reached when the cost of what is accomplished is so small that the multiplication of wires is the only way in which the minimum price can be still further reduced. We have no doubt electric telegraphs are

The union of the colonies in this apocalyptic vision is in concurrence than responsibility. We have no right to private speculation, and we support the line of conduct, providing that occurs, press preferred. The rejection of the fifty words for free Press messages were not prepared to expect, for it is more pleasant to be without payment, than to be without the good. The correspondence, however, understand that there is no supply with the Press, and that those who supply telegrams are not really robbing their subscribers, for subscribers are not the subject of constant suspicion and reproach, provided by the officiousness of those who receive intelligence. It is published in the morning, to be printed in the evening. At any rate, we hope, after surrender-







## MONETARY AND MERCANTILE REVIEW.

We have just passed through a rather uneventful month. The most noticeable occurrence has been the first properly so-called Intercolonial Conference. From this very important results are likely to eventuate. It has already led to the arrangement of a Border Customs treaty between the representatives of the colony and that of Victoria, and to the ratification of their respective Parliaments. The arrangements are, that in lieu of the collection of the Murray River duties, the Government of Victoria shall pay to that of New South Wales a lump sum of £250,000 per annum. Of this amount £150,000 is to be paid to recover Victoria to the extent of £150,000 yearly, and have a right to the Murray River trade upon equal terms. By the new treaty Mr. Francis agrees to give £200,000 per annum in excess of the highest offer he had made previously, and had it not been for some quibbling it is probable that his former offer of £200,000 would have been accepted. When Mr. Duffy the 12th January discussed the subject in 1877, the then Chief Secretary of Victoria was not prepared to pay more than £50,000. The accounts of the Border Customs for the year ending 31st ultimo, give £23,682 as the gross amount received, and of this £14,112 was from South Australia. As a set-off we have £228,000 collected by Victoria on goods from this colony leaving a net balance of £204,888 in favour of the colony. From this must be deducted the £200,000 collection for the year ending 31st ultimo, and an increased business with our Border residents, on account of our complicity with Victoria. As far as the new law before Parliament serves as a guide, the South Australian representatives have the worst of the bargain, inasmuch as they will have to pay Victoria more than last year's collection. Perhaps in this, as in other matters connected with the Conference, they have been ready to consider that all other interests should be sacrificed to the representation by Messrs. Francis and Langton. The new treaty is to remain in force for three years from date of signature. A subject of wider importance to the colonies generally, that intercolonial free trade, and the establishment of a Customs Union, has been discussed, and distinguished for the purposes of revenue, as distinguished from a protective fiscal policy, was declared to be inadvisable. There has been a little attention in the money market, but it has been better than in the previous month. The banks have unanimously arranged the following rates of discount: For 60 days, at 4 per cent. per annum; 90 days, at 5 per cent. per annum; 120 days, at 6 per cent. per annum. Australian bank rates are: 100 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 120 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 150 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 180 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 210 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 240 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 270 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 300 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 330 days, at 6 per cent. per annum; 360 days, at 6 per cent. per annum.

If all departments of the Government service collected revenue last month proportionate to that received by the Customs, the Colonial Treasurer's next budget will be more satisfactory than the last. The receipts were:—Spirits, £43,823.65; 1st wine, at £260.75; 2nd wine, at £260.75; 3rd wine, at £260.75; 4th wine, at £260.75; 5th wine, at £260.75; 6th wine, at £260.75; 7th wine, at £260.75; 8th wine, at £260.75; 9th wine, at £260.75; 10th wine, at £260.75; 11th wine, at £260.75; 12th wine, at £260.75; 13th wine, at £260.75; 14th wine, at £260.75; 15th wine, at £260.75; 16th wine, at £260.75; 17th wine, at £260.75; 18th wine, at £260.75; 19th wine, at £260.75; 20th wine, at £260.75; 21st wine, at £260.75; 22nd wine, at £260.75; 23rd wine, at £260.75; 24th wine, at £260.75; 25th wine, at £260.75; 26th wine, at £260.75; 27th wine, at £260.75; 28th wine, at £260.75; 29th wine, at £260.75; 30th wine, at £260.75; 31st wine, at £260.75; 32nd wine, at £260.75; 33rd wine, at £260.75; 34th wine, at £260.75; 35th wine, at £260.75; 36th wine, at £260.75; 37th wine, at £260.75; 38th wine, at £260.75; 39th wine, at £260.75; 40th wine, at £260.75; 41st wine, at £260.75; 42nd wine, at £260.75; 43rd wine, at £260.75; 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...-February 1, Jane, the beloved wife of the late  
 r. Owen Williams, Pleasantly Hotel, Baltimore-street, aged  
 70.  
 ...-February 18, at his residence, 32, Kent-street, More  
 over a short illness, Mr. Philip Widling, aged 67 years, leav  
 ing an affectionate wife and five children to lament their  
 decease.  
 ...-January 22, at his residence, West Malind, William  
 ... in the 44th year of his age.  
 ...-February 8, at his parents' residence, 226, Jew  
 son-street, Darlinghurst, Frederick Williams, 47th son of Alfred  
 ... and Jane Woodhill, aged 16 months.

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The improvements consist of residence, man's hats, just  
of Stoves, to be taken at a valuation.  
Fuller particulars will be given in a few days.  
Terms in future advertisements.

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The success in submitting the above very valuable  
property for sale, would strongly advise intending pur-  
chasers to inspect the runs before the day of sale.

**AS THEY WILL BE SOLD  
WITHOUT  
THE SLIGHTEST  
RESERVE.**

—

Such an opportunity of securing a good investment has  
not occurred for many years, and with the great rise in  
the price of fat cattle, and the almost unlimited demand  
for preserved meats—there is reason to suppose  
that cattle purchased at least 50 per cent. higher than  
usual, in a few days.

Instructions have been given to the managers of the different stations to give every information to persons wishing to inspect.

Full particulars can be had on application, either personally or by letter, to the auctioneer,

G. PITT,  
Greville's Rooms, Sydney.

WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

**IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE OF FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY.

NEWTON, Valuer, freehold allotment, with depth frontage to Charles-street, by foot of 66 feet, with the cottage and

**WOOLLAHRA,**  
Piper-street.  
Slung weatherboard cottage, with  
slated roof, near, Ocean-street, with  
rooms and kitchen.

**SURRY HILLS,**  
Smith-street.  
Two houses, one fronting  
Smith-street, containing 4 rooms; the  
other, at the rear, fronting a lane, con-  
taining 8 rooms.

**WATERLOO,**  
Bourke-street.  
The residue of lease, having about 12  
years and 8 months to run, with £18 12  
per annum ground rent, together with  
the tenant, in full working order.

**HAYNES, TREVY, and CO.**

**SHEEP PROPERTY.**

**FOR POSITIVE SALE,  
COMET DOWNS.**

**LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.**

**G. F. WANT** has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Palace Hotel, Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, on **TUESDAY, 26th March, at 12 o'clock**.

**THE COMET DOWNS STATION,** situated on the Leumeah branch of the railway, comprising (1) five blocks of rich fattening down country, well watered in all seasons, having a frontage to the Comet River, together with (2) 10,000 BUSHES (more or less).

The above station is within ninety miles of the railway terminus, Westwood, which is distant from Rockingham only twenty miles. The property is well adapted for increasing demand for fat stock, apart from the fact of being (2) two most preserving establishments at the latter town, in full working order. The improvement of the country is being carried out by the cultivation of

padlocks, drafting and stock yards, together with numerous out-buildings, barns, &c., to be taken at a valuation. Any further information may be obtained at the Eastern Exchange, 274, George-street, Sydney.

**PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.**

**MAGNIFICENT BARCOO STATION,**  
**MITCHELL DISTRICT,**  
**QUEENSLAND.**

**G. F. WANT** has received instructions from Messrs. Hill, Holberton, and Allen to submit to public auction, on Wednesday, 27th March, 1873, at 11 o'clock, on **TUESDAY, 26th March 1873,** **THE LISBOWNS STATION,** situated on the line between the

an enormous extent of first-class Downs country will permanently watered in all seasons; to gether with  
30,000 SHEEP, more or less.

☞ In calling the attention of intending purchasers to the sale of the above unequalled pastoral property, it is necessary to state that the station adjoins the celebrated **PORTLAND DOWNS**, and is even of a superior class to the country, and is well adapted for the production of a fine vision of the owners, who are all thoroughly men; and no expense or care has been spared in its management.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Farmers' Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

**PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.**

**FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION.**

**F. WANT** has received instructions from W. T. Elliot, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Royal Victoria Hotel, George Street, Sydney, on **TUESDAY, 26th April, 1878, at 12 o'clock,**

**THE TILPAL STATION**, situated in the Port Curtis District, Queensland, within easy reach of the Bookhatchers' market together with a very choice and well-bred herd of 7000 head of cattle (more or less).

The run consists of a large tract of good open country, with a few small patches of scrub in the distring country, and is permeated throughout with fine streams. Its carrying capabilities being estimated at about 16,000 head.

As the property has been disposed of for many years, the following properties of the run having survived the

The improvements, which are substantial, include over-  
 requisite for the economical working of 30 square miles.  
 Home, stores, &c., are situated in the immediate vicinity.  
 Further information may be obtained at the Farmers'  
 Exchange, 174, George-street, Sydney.

To Buyers of Store Cattle.

1250 head of well-bred Store Cattle, comprising—  
 500 head of Bullies, 3 to 5 years old  
 120 ditto ditto Cows, ditto ditto  
 360 head of mixed young Cattle, 12 to 30 months old  
 280 head of well-bred Steers, 3 to 5 years old.

At the Campbell's-hill Yards, West Maitland,  
 THURSDAY, 5th March, 1872.

**BRUNKER** and **SPARKE** have received instructions from Messrs. M<sup>c</sup>Cormick, M<sup>c</sup>Lean, and Holden, to sell by auction, at the Sale Yard Campbell-street, West Maitland, on **THURSDAY, 26th March, 1878, at 11 o'clock**,—

The above remarkably choice and well-bred store cattle, Terms, cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
Sheriff's Office, February 21, 1878.  
**MORSE AND OTHERS V. THE ORIENTAL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

**ON FRIDAY, the 7th day of March next** at 12 o'clock, noon, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, the **SHERIFF** will cause to be sold by public auction (unless the above writ is previously satisfied) the following property, to-wit:—

the right, title, and interest of the above company, and of the five acres of land, or thereabouts, situate in the township of York, in the colony of New South Wales, called or known as the Oriental pearl claim or lease, commencing at the mouth of the Macquarie River, and extending northward to the Macquarie River, and near the Root Ho diggings, and the land near by west of the northern boundary of the Mogul gold claim or lease; on the east partly by the Mogul gold claim or lease, and the western boundary of the St. George's gold claim or lease, and north by the southern boundaries of the Black Prince gold claim or lease and the St. George's gold claim or lease, to the creek of the Macquarie River; and on the west by the creek of the Macquarie River, to the point of commencement; the lease of which said Oriental claim has been transferred by the Commissioner for the Lands of New South Wales to the said PROSPER NICHOLAS CRENSHAW.

the machine is a (Dodge No. 1118), together with  
thereon, comprising:  
A twenty-five (25) horse power engine, by Moen's Dodge  
Engineering Company, with fifteen (15)  
pump tanks, etc.  
Machinery, tools, bel-  
lows and water pipe  
Water-tanks, and the whole of the valuable plant  
found over machinery  
Manager's residence.  
The whole of the work has been done in the most eco-  
nomical manner, and only a few weeks' labor is required  
to complete the erection of the machinery ready for work.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to  
the Secretary, Mr. John Furie, 357, George-street.

others is specially directed to the above valuable property  
as it will be sold without any reserve on the day above  
advertised.

W. H. B. & Co., Auctioneers, 10, SOUTHAMPTON  
ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 4.

THE TEMPLE NATHAN,  
10, SOUTHAMPTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Under Special  
Authority of the Court of Chancery.



[illegible]

**BOARD and Residence.**—Vacancies. 18, Wynant square. Terms 21s.

**BALMAIN.**—Furnished BED and SITTING-ROOM: use of kitchen. Apply Mr. Carter, now-agent.  
**FRONT ROOM,** with Balcony and Bedroom unfurnished, with use of kitchen. 92, Riley-street.  
**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING**  
MELBOURNE  
will find TANKARD'S old-established Temperance Hotel, Landis-street West, replete with every comfort and convenience.  
**NORTH SHORE** A splendid house, March 1888.

ONE DRAWING ROOM, and the Bath.

**A** NICE DAY BEDROOM! vacant, 2, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, and if required.

**A** RESPECTABLE MECHANIC is desirous of obtaining a comfortable HOME, with a private family. Address, stating terms, R. G. S., Royal Exhibition Hotel, Devonshire-street.

**A** GENTLEMAN, of quiet and retiring habits, is in search of a comfortable HOME, in the family of a gentleman where there are no young children. Terms not to exceed £100 per annum. No lodging-house trader need apply. C. K., Australian Club.

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**TO LET.**

**A** COTTAGE, 3 rooms, very large yard back and front, 2s., and 4 ROOMS, healthy. 350, Castlereagh-st.

**A** COTTAGE to LET, Harrington-street, Stanmore, New South Wales, 3 rooms, 2 sheds, water and garden. Apply at No. 3, 100, Pitt-st. or next bus to John Ball Inn, Newtown Road, Darlington.

**D**ETACHED HOUSE, 6 rooms, every convenience, 2608, Kiley-street, corner Kiley and Albion streets.

**D**ARLINGHURST. — To LET, 456, Victoria-st., 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, washhouse. Apply on premises.

**D**ERMSD VILLA, Peacock's Point, Balmain. — This delightfully situated marine RESIDENCE is complete with every convenience, 4 bedrooms, swimming bath, dressing-room, flunston, terrace, garage, out-house, etc. Rental \$1200 per annum. N. Hopson, 4/8, George-street.

**F**URNISHED, 2-room COTTAGE, with kitchen, Seaside, near Seaside Villa, Port and Haglan sts., Redfern.

**F**ARRALL'S WHARF AND STORES, to LET. — TENDERS to receive the above wharf and stores and adjoining property upon lease, for 3, 6, or 7 years will be received up to the 31st instant, addressed to the Executors, care of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street.

**F**AMILY. — To LET, Furnished, Post-office VILLAS, 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply Post-office, Manly.

**N**ORTH SHORE. HOUSES, 6 and 6 rooms, good

**NORTH SHORE.**—To LET, a HOUSE of 8 rooms.

**TO LET**, with outside kitchen, &c., and plenty of good water; very extensive view of the city and surrounding country, and the best of the sea, and the most extensive possession can be given. For further particulars apply to G. Ratnay, 1, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

**PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.** 207, Madras-street, near the end of the street, a most moderate and comfortable establishment.

**SURRY HILLS.**—**TO LET,** 4 ROOMS, kitchen, &c., and large yard. McDonald, 66, King-street.

**TO LET, HOUSE** in Clarence-street, near door to Mr. Glasgow, printer; rent 18s. Mr. Brodzick, 60, King-street.

**TO LET, AT FIVE DOOR, WOODBINE COTTAGE.** Apply 368, Palmer-street, near South Road Road.

**TO LET,** 3-roomed Cottages, 6, 6d, Oldmans Road, near the House, 10-5d, water. New S. B. Hill.

**TO LET,** 4 and 3 roomed Houses, Francis-street, Glenelg, rent 10s. and 12s. 6d. Apply 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

**T**O LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, St Martin's-alane, opp City Bank; next, 156, W. H. Harris, office No. 5.

**T**O LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, opp Old St. Vincent's Hospital, Victoria-st. No. 36; rent, 16s; W. H. Harris.

**T**O LET, an 8-roomed COTTAGE, Globe Point Road, rent, 16s; 2 doors south of Mitchell-st. W. H. Harris.

**T**O LET, 60, Botany-st., rent 25s per annum; take up John A. Turner, 171, Pitt-street.

**T**O LET, several small HOUSES, in Wentworth-place and Phillip-street. Apply at 8, Blyth-st.

**T**O LET, that established Butcher's SHOP, George-street, opposite Police Office, 8, Blyth-st.

**T**O LET, SHOP and RESIDENCE, next Sydney and Melbourne Streets, 10, Blyth-st.

**R**EALTY, GAMES and RECREATION, SHOP

**T**O LET, HOUSE, 2 rooms, kitchen, oven, water, in  
Smart, 12, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-st., Surry H.

**T**O LET, large WORKSHOP and Stables, suitable for any business, Castlereagh-st., next King-st. Low rent.

**T**O LET, large Family RESIDENCE, stone store at rear, opposite Sailor's Home, Lower George-street.

**T**O LET, a comfortable HOUSE, 6 rooms. 218, Dowling-street, near William-street.

**T**O LET, Marickville, a HOUSE of 6 rooms, kitchen

**TWO** SOLICITORS and others.—To LET, the HOUSE, No. 179 and 172, Castleburgh-street, 3 rooms, bathroom, and patent closet. Inquire at H. G. Beaton's, 276, Castleburgh-street, near Park-street.

**TWO** LET, a 9-roomed COTTAGE, detached, with out-house, Torxeth Park, Glabe Point Road. W. H. Harris, 12, Francis-street; or 6, St. Martin's-lane, side of

**TO LET**, in George-street, opposite Police Office, HOUSE, SHOP, and BAKER'S OVEN, lately occupied by Mr. Mitchell, confectioner. Apply No. 4 High-street.

**TO LET**, a first-class HOTEL, Darling-street, Balmain, with billiard-table and furniture complete. Apply E. T. Clarke, Surbiton House, Donnelly-street, Lalmona.

**T**O BE LET that old-established SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Hunter-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hobson and Whiting. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to John M. McQuinn, Windsor.

**S**TORES TO LET, No. 87, York-street. Apply to J. Mullens, 34, Hanter-street.

**P**RIVATE QUINCE'S MR. BULLOCK

**TWO WOOL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—To LET,** the central and commodious **WOOL STORES** situate opposite the Water Police Office, Circular Quay. Apply Belmore Hotel, Circular Quay.

**SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.**

ADVERTISEMENTS received by—  
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter  
street.  
W. B. Lee, 168, Castlereagh-street, near Victoria Club.  
F. Barker, 26, Thomas-street.  
Charles Lea, 90, Central South Head Road.  
Thomas Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets,  
Woolloomooloo.  
H. Richardson, Paddington.

C. Carter, Belmont.  
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.  
Mrs. Minchillo, Westorio.  
A. W. Mihill, Botany Road, Redfern.  
J. Collis, 108, Parramatta-street.  
W. Hooper, tobaccoist, King-street East.  
H. Irvalde, South Head Road, near Kidman's Store.  
J. J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Globe Road;  
Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge,  
Parramatta-street.

**SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.**  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS:** £3 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.  
 2s. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s. to advertiser's account, if booked.  
 Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2s each insertion.  
 N.B. Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamp.  
**NOTICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS** cannot be inserted in this paper.

of the principal persons mentioned with the names of the persons by whom they are sent.  
 Persons of **MARRIAGES** cannot be inserted unless certified  
 correct by the officiating Minister or Rector.  
 \* The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

**SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.** MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for the purpose of summarizing the news of the month.

transmission of the above information in advance. Single copies stamped, 2d, to be had for 4d  
seven-pence.

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STEWART—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRMAN and Son,  
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